

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

ADMINISTRATION FORCES IN
DEADLOCK WITH LABOR ON
WORK RELIEF BILL.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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DETERMINED not to accept the McCarran-Federal Labor bill, the administration forces in the Senate sent the work relief bill back to the committee. What will happen now to the President's big program is problematical. Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, one of the administration men, declared the measure had met its death.

Senator Huey Long

insisting he was expressing his own belief and not talking for the President, Byrnes said, "There is no prospect of reviving the work program and the committee probably will do nothing about it."

"The President stated that if the McCarran amendment were adopted he would not sign the bill," Byrnes said. "The Senate adopted it, therefore, so far as the work part is concerned, the bill is gone."

He expressed the thought the committee would report out an appropriation of \$880,000,000 or \$1,880,000,000 to carry out the present relief program for six months or a year.

The general opinion in Washington seemed to be that the latter part of Byrnes' statement was correct, and that the committee would delay reporting the public works part of the bill until the states and municipalities which would largely benefit from it could bring pressure to bear on their senators.

Adoption of the McCarran amendment by the Senate brought about only after a hard fight and by means of a rather tricky shifting of pairs in which Huey Long took a leading part. It was by a margin of one vote, whereupon Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, moved that the bill be sent back to the committee. This was done, Senator Byrnes expressing the hope that the committee would report out a bill "that will not be quite so controversial."

Senator Long, who loses no opportunity to pester the administration and to display his political shrewdness, has started a movement for the specification of \$2,500,000,000 of the work relief measure's total for the purpose of highway construction. Highway commissions in every state were asked by him to endorse this plan. Long said he had discussed it with some other senators and that they liked it.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT paid a short visit to his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and from there went to New England, especially to see his son, Franklin, Jr., initiated into the exclusive Harvard Fly club at Harvard University. In order that he might keep in close touch with Washington, one of his secretaries, Mr. McIntyre, maintained an office at Brookline, near Hyde Park, and another, Mr. Farby, remained at the White House.

It was understood that during the trip the President was preparing a message to Congress recommending that the present government policy of ocean wall contracts be supplanted by direct subsidy grants to American steamship lines. His decision in favor of this quite radical change has been influenced by the report of a committee of experts that has been studying the question. Probably the proposition will meet with opposition from many congressmen and senators who are not from seaport states.

FEDERAL JUDGE W. I. GRUBB of Alabama gave the New Deal a sharp rap that threatens the great electric power development in the Tennessee Valley. He ruled that the Tennessee Valley Authority has no legal authority to dispose of surplus power generated at hydroelectric plants on the Tennessee river. The administration is depending on this enterprise to bring about the lowering of private power plant rates, and it was believed there would be an immediate appeal from the decision.

In Washington especial note was taken of the fact that Judge Grubb made permanent an injunction restraining 14 north Alabama cities and towns from negotiating with the Public Works administration for loans to build electric distribution systems. There was speculation as to what effect, if any, this might have nationally on PWA's policy of giving financial encouragement to municipal power developments.

CELEBRATING the seventeenth anniversary of the establishment of its army of 600,000 men, Soviet Russia renewed its defiance of "imperialistic" nations. All over the country there were fetes, and the speakers took occasion not only to glorify the Red warriors but also to attack Germany and Japan. Karl Radek, one of the chief spokesmen for the Soviet government, wrote in Izvestia:

"We cannot fold our hands when we know that the imperialists plan to attack us. Having imperialistic cliques to the east and west of us are openly proclaiming programs of war against us."

In connection with the celebration figures were published showing that, in addition to the army, there are 13,000,000 civilians who are now members of a nation-wide organization for chemical and air defense; 3,000,000 volunteer automobile drivers; 720,000 expert civilian marksmen, and nearly half a million trained parachute jumpers as well as tens of thousands of glider pilots.

MUSSOLINI has sent 5,000 more Italian troops to east Africa, making 10,000 that have been dispatched for the possible war with the empire of Ethiopia. With the latest contingent went Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, who will be in command of the expeditionary army. The soldiers were given a one-day send-off at Naples, Crown Prince Humbert being present.

A spokesman for the government said the negotiations with Emperor Haile Selassie were progressing slowly and very badly, and he was pessimistic as to the outcome. Cynical observers of the proceedings do not believe Mussolini is especially eager to avoid conflict with Ethiopia. Pointing to the well-known fact that Italy wishes to expand its territory to accommodate its people, they predict a movement comparable to that of Japan in Manchuria, justified by the much the same arguments used by the Japanese.

POSSIBILITIES of a merger of Democrats with Republicans in fighting for repeal of the "pink slip" or income tax publicity section of the 1934 revenue act was seen as Representative Neil, Missouri, pleaded for immediate passage of his bill eliminating the publicity provision.

"Not only is there fear on the part of the people of the country on account of gangsters and racketeers," Neil asserted "but there also is concern among business men, because their competitors will have the opportunity of nosing into their secret files."

Neil asked that his bill would leave intact the features of the 1926 revenue act which permitted house and senate committees or any government official, upon order of the President, to have a copy of any income tax return that might be filed.

A statement from Raymond Pitcairn, national chairman of the Seniors of the Republic, called upon all income tax payers to withhold filing their returns until March 15, to give Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and revenue department officials time to appear before congressional committees and to give Congress an opportunity to repeal the law. Pitcairn also challenged Senator La Follette, sponsor of the income publicity move, to a national radio debate. La Follette ignored the challenge.

VICTOR A. CHRISTGAU, demoted from his position of second ranking officer of the AAA in the recent shake-up which involved several alleged radicals, resigned in protest. Chester C. Davis, administrator, had not accepted the resignation and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was attempting to persuade Christgau to change his mind.

Wallace hinted that there had been differences between Christgau and A. H. Lauterbach, chief of the AAA dairy section, over the milk policy. A protest of Undersecretary Rexford Guy Tugwell, Christgau was also supposed to have encountered "friction" with other members of the department. This gave rise to new rumors that Brain Truster Tugwell will resign before his influence in the AAA is too severely curtailed by the demotion and ouster of his confidant.

Meanwhile amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment act declared to conceal dangerous, arbitrary and autocratic powers over farmers, manufacturers and distributors of farm products, by the legislative committee of the agricultural industries conference in Washington. The committee cited the provision that the AAA may require that a licensed processor purchase only from those who sign contracts. It charges that the amendments make no provision for the farmer to express himself in the matter of licenses, but contain provisions for price control, markets, production and purchasing. Through indirect restriction of the farmer's market, these provisions are equivalent to a licensing of the farmer, according to the committee. "The entire economic life of communities could be directed" from Washington," the committee said.

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BEHIND THE SCENES

escaped the electric chair at least temporarily when a writ of error filed by defense attorneys earned him a stay of the execution sentence which was to be carried out at Trenton, N. J., March 18. The Bronx carpenter's life is safe at least until September or October, since a further appeal can be made to the court of pardons if the court of errors and appeals fails to uphold the writ. Lloyd C. Fisher and Frederick A. Pope presented the appeal after a battle with Chief Justice (Counsel) Edward J. Reilly, who subsequently threatened that either he or Fisher would have to withdraw from the Hauptmann defense. The hearing will probably take place at the next session of the court, which begins May 21.

ON THE heels of the Supreme Court's gold ruling, former President Herbert Hoover demanded re-establishment of the gold standard in the United States as the only way "to restore confidence in our currency." This could only be done by making the dollar immediately convertible at the present 20 cents of gold—the modern method of specie paying.

The only living ex-President said that such action would put more of the 12,000,000 unemployed men back to work than any other step. The United States should take the lead in returning to the standard, he said, declaring that "there is no need to wait on foreign nations before we reestablish the gold standard and restore confidence in our currency. They would be bound to follow some time. They are more afraid of our doing just this than they are of any American 'managed currency.'"

TWO more years of the NRA, with clarification of policies, more effective enforcement of codes and the granting of "unquestioned power" to the federal government, were urged by the President in a message to Congress.

The national recovery act terminates June 16 this year. "Abandonment would be unthinkable," he said, naming the act as "the biggest factor in giving re-employment to approximately 4,000,000 people."

He said Congress must maintain the fundamental principles of the act to establish at least a minimum fair trade practice and labor relations standard, pleading that child labor must stay out and that fixing of wages and hours was practical and necessary.

Answering recent protests of labor, he said: "The rights of employees freely to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining should be fully protected."

He urged more strict application of anti-trust laws, combined monopolies and private price fixing, opposed tendencies to full competition, and proposed further protection of small enterprises against discrimination and oppression.

His suggestions, if adopted, would keep code violators from behind bars. "The way to enforce laws, codes and regulations relating to industrial practices is not to seek to put people in jail," he said.

Admitting some mistakes, the President was well satisfied that the NRA had done a good job considering its short existence.

"Only carrying critics and those who seek political advantage and the right again to indulge in unfair practices or exploitation of labor or consumers derisively seek to quarrel over the obvious fact that a great code of law, of order and of decent business cannot be created in a day or a year," Mr. Roosevelt declared.

All details of the legislation were left to Congress. While this is in progress, the Senate finance committee proposes to conduct the Nye-McCarran investigation of the NRA administration and codes. The Judiciary subcommittee reported no funds available, but the inquiry, which has the President's approval, will be attempted without money.

THIRTY-ONE inmates shot and killed a guard in a spectacular break from the Oklahoma state prison at Granite, the only male penal institution administered by a woman warden. Thirteen were captured shortly afterward and a man hunt is on for the others. The fugitives used two guns which had been smuggled to them, forced a "trusty" turnkey to open up for them, corralled 20 visitors in the visitors' room and, using them for a shield, made their escape. Her prison already the subject of investigation into its moral and managerial standards, the warden, Mrs. G. A. "Mother" Waters, was ordered replaced by a man, Gov. E. W. Marland declaring that a woman "just can't manage" a prison. Defiantly, she refused to clear out until completed investigations vindicated her.

MORE than 100 men were reported killed or wounded in a skirmish in the "demilitarized" zone which lies between Manchukuo and China north of Tientsin. The clash was between the recently formed Peace Preservation corps and the Lwanchow militia. The Peace Preservation corps, which has the approval of the Chinese government, was receiving money and arms from the Japanese. It was alleged. The militia is supported by local Chinese interests. While the battle was raging, Wang Ching-wai, premier of the Chinese Nationalist government, and Koki Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, expressed themselves as desirous of peace between the two nations.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—Increasing evidence of under-cover moves to discredit President Roosevelt from both the extreme conservative and the extreme radical sides is obvious to the most casual observer in Washington.

It is difficult to prove any given case, for in every instance some senators or members of the House are honestly and enthusiastically for the particular thing that the White House thinks would hamstring its program. Proof of the real underlying desires of any given senator being so difficult to obtain, it would be very misleading to name names.

The interesting point about the whole situation, however, lies not in any particular move against the administration which may gain unexpected support, but in the possible consequences for 1938.

It muddles what until now had been a very clear view of what seemed certain to happen, and which in all probability still is very sure. It is only the fact that there is now a hit of a cloud on the horizon—which may or may not grow—that is really interesting at the moment.

The cloud is the possibility that a group of the extremists may get together and form a third party next year. For such a move to get anywhere it must surmount several rather tall hurdles. One is whether they could even get together on a candidate, there being no such person in the offing as the elder La Follette was in 1924.

With that hurdle surmounted, and assuming—which is much easier—that the third party leaders could agree on a platform, the next hurdle is something over which the radicals have no control whatever—that the regular Republicans will do.

Big Handicap

For the only possible importance of a third party entering the field would not be the possibility of electing its own candidates, but of giving the Republicans a chance to beat Roosevelt. Just as the elder La Follette's candidacy in 1924 assured the election of Calvin Coolidge by a landslide, the third party would draw votes from the New Deal. It would not get any of the 12,000,000 men and women who voted the Republican ticket last November.

Even with this big handicap, however, the Republicans would have to make a good showing to win, a bigger showing, in fact, than there is any apparent probability at this time of their making. Their difficulties revolve not only around the candidate, but the platform.

What could they agree on in a national convention as to platform? Talks with half a dozen leading Republican survivors in the House and Senate indicate almost that number of widely varying views as to the proper course to be taken as to issues, and the same is true with respect to candidates, with the notable difference that here it is not a case of warmly advocating different candidates, but of coldly rejecting nearly all candidates in sight.

There is not the personal angle which usually is so apparent at this stage of the Presidential term among the outsiders. No one is screaming for that candidate. All unite in saying they do not know what candidate would make a good run.

There is less opposition to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and to Frank Knox, the publisher, than to most, but even those who like these particular men disagree as to what the platform should be.

Altogether, even with more success for the radicals than is now anticipated, the picture is not very disconcerting to the New Deal. Actually, the far more important element is whether business can revive sufficiently by November, 1938, for America to see its path leading out of the present difficulties.

The Baby Bonds

Anticipated objections from the life insurance companies to the baby bonds the government proposes to sell at post offices have not materialized, most representatives of the companies saying there is no strictly insurance feature, in that the amount of return is not changed by the death of the holder.

Actually the baby bonds present an ideal arrangement for the purchaser in one in set of circumstances: if the purchaser figures that ten years from now he or she will need a sum of money for some purpose, and that there is no reasonable possibility that the money will be required before that time.

For example, if a father has a son now six years old, and is figuring on providing a sum of money for that son's education at college, ten years hence, the bonds might be very attractive. The rate of interest would not be high. It would be slightly under 3 per cent. But the money would be as safe as anything can be—the direct obligation of the government.

If on the other hand he should find it necessary to use the money before the expiration of that ten years, he would be forced to take a lower rate of interest. For during the first year or two the rate would be only a little above 2 per cent. It is only in the last three years, when the rate per year goes over 4 per cent, that the average is pushed up—and then not quite to 3 per cent.

The government is figuring on a very

large sale of the bonds, and bankers and insurance men are rather skeptical as to any such large amounts being taken. There is plenty of idle money waiting for safe investment. Every banker, broker and insurance man knows that. The government knows it. It is proved every time a short-term loan is asked by the government.

There are always lots of applications which cannot be filled. And the government has been able to get money at around 1 per cent repeatedly.

Different Proposition

Int, bankers and insurance men point out, this baby bond issue presents an entirely different proposition. In the case of people taking short-term government loans, their motive is to obtain a little return on their money while they are waiting. They hope that by the end of the period of that loan they may find some safe investment, which will yield them a larger return. Proof of this is in the fact that for long-term bonds the government has to pay from two to four times as much interest.

But in the case of the baby bonds there is no return at all during the first year, and only a very small return for the next six years. Moreover, the holder is compelled, if he wants to cash in before the higher interest rate becomes effective, to take the price fixed in advance by the government. Other investors might be willing to pay more, but the bonds are not transferable.

One of the government's objects here is to save money, of course. Every person cashing the bonds in before maturity takes a very low interest rate. Another object is to keep the hands out of the hands of the banks. There has been a great deal of criticism of government financing on the score that it was loading the banks up with government bonds, and thus restricting the amount of money which could better be employed at stimulating industry.

Not being negotiable, these baby bonds will stay out of the banks, thus serving this purpose. But the fact that the bonds are not negotiable also lessens their attractiveness to investors. This might not interest the chap who buys just one bond for \$18.75. But it would interest considerably the man or woman with a few thousand dollars to invest. Hence the prediction that the total sales will not figure heavily in the government's fiscal plans.

In fact, this is frankly admitted by some administration officials. They admit they would like to see certain other effects. Just holding a bond of any sort, they point out, has the effect of making the holder just a little more conservative. And incidentally making him in a way a partner in the New Deal.

Gold Clause Decision

One of the most shuffling things about the gold clause decision of the Supreme Court was not only the secrecy which shrouded what the decision would be—indicated by the fact that some of the first news dashes were very misleading—but also the moves the administration had planned to counteract the effects in case the decision should have gone 100 per cent against the government.

For it can now be stated that not even the speaker of the House, nor leading administration senators, had the slightest idea what would be done. Just three people really knew. They were: President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and Attorney General Cummings.

And that Cummings knew is the writer's guess. Cummings does not admit it. So it might be possible that the third person who knew was not Cummings, but some other lawyer on whose judgment the President and Morgenthau could rely.

Legal advice was produced for the treasury in plenty, but those furnishing it were not sure how it would be used. Some of the decisions asked for were as to public utility rates. For instance, in many past decisions, courts have ruled that contracts between utility companies and their customers did not bind either side if a legal body, which had the right to change rates, should change them.

Inference of the employees supplying this information assumed, and still assumes, that this was for calculating the court's decision, in advance, rather than deciding what to do should the court rule otherwise than it did.

But while the actual decision as to what would be done in the event of a decision against the government may never be known, and will not be unless the President should decide to let it leak out, there are some excellent guesses.

Some Deductions

One high treasury official, known for his shrewdness, made some interesting deductions in advance. For example, he had the idea, stressed in the majority opinion by the court, that the amount of damages would have to be determined in court—that certainly no court would force a company to pay the full \$1.69 for each dollar of a gold clause bond.

"And," this official added in a conversation several days before the decision, "I do not think it will be possible actually to demonstrate damages to the extent of the decision."

Now this was not just a haphazard opinion. Nor was it a "leak" from the court. It grew in that official's mind as a result of various questions he had to answer for Secretary Morgenthau.

The administration was sure of several things about the decision—that is as to what it could do in this or that event—but it was hoping there would be some such loophole as forcing holders of the bonds to demand their damages through the courts instead of a flat order to pay \$1.69.

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"QUOTES"

COMMENTS ON
CURRENT TOPICS BY
NATIONAL CHARACTERS

ACCEPTING IMPORTS
By GEORGE N. PEEK
Special Adviser to the President.

MUCH has been said as to the necessity of accepting imports as a matter of national policy. I agree completely with this point of view, but I believe that we should decide for ourselves what imports we will take, and in what quantities and from what countries, in exchange for the goods we choose to send abroad. In my opinion this can best be determined by making individual arrangements with individual nations, country by country, rather than through attempting to apply some blanket formula such as a horizontal reduction of our tariffs, whether that be accomplished through general tariff legislation or through generalizing tariff concessions granted under trade agreements act. We have been brought up on protection. If we are to abandon any measure of that protection it should be only in exchange for tangible advantages to us.

To pursue this policy of selective exports and imports it will be necessary for us to abandon the unconditional most-favored-nation policy adopted under the Harding administration and to return to the traditional American policy of extending conditional most-favored-nation treatment only, which prevailed from 1789 to 1922.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT
By WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE
Member of the New York Bar.

THE vital and far-reaching question confronting the conscience of the American people and the grave responsibility facing the several state legislatures are to determine whether an amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be ratified which would inevitably tend to undermine our federal system of sovereignty and independent states and impair our self-government, and which would transfer to Congress and bureaucrats in Washington the control of the future of all American children and of all youths under eighteen years of age. In other words, conscientious, prudent and patriotic Americans ought to ponder deeply, before it is too late, whether they will abandon so important and intimate a field of home rule and have their children placed under the tutelage and control of bureaucrats in Washington, who, as things are now drifting, would probably be dominated or controlled by the American Federation of Labor and the labor unions.

BUSINESS IMPROVING
By JAMES FARLEY
Postmaster General.

DESITE the gloomy views of people who for one reason or another are uncomfortable under present conditions, or who feel bound to find fault with whatever is done by the administration, this country is getting along pretty well. Business is improving.

The railroads, the department stores, in fact every considerable industry, reflect the advance. The job, of course, is not half done, but it will be done in a shorter time than most of you anticipate if the country does not listen to the voices of the alarmists, who seem to think that they are performing a service to themselves and to the nation generally by sowing people, without regard to the plain and available facts of the situation.

THREATENED INFLATION
By THE LIBERTY LEAGUE

THE treasury has been borrowing huge sums so easily that there is an inclination to think nothing of two billions more or less. In the last fiscal year the deficit was four billions. In the current year it will be close to five billions and in the next fiscal year almost as much.

To add more than two billions to the deficit of this year or next increases the danger that the treasury finally will be compelled to turn to inflationary financing methods. No nation can continue to roll up large deficits year after year without encountering trouble.

A FREE PRESS
By LOUIS WILEY
The New York Times.

THE fact that the press of America is free and independent makes its service so important and valuable to the public and to the advertiser. A free press is the only press in which the people repose confidence and faith. They believe all the news in a free press, they are guided by its editorial expression, they are influenced by its advertising.

NATIONAL RESOURCES
By JOSEPH W. BYRNES
Speaker of the House.

THE great national resources of this country are a heritage which we of this generation should hand down to our posterity with as little impairment as possible. Some of these, we may say it to our shame, already have been squandered and this makes it all the more imperative that we preserve or restore what is left.

The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

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CHAPTER VI—Continued

The engine crew had been fussing with a suspected draw bar and did not enter the cook shanty until most of the others had left. Soon afterward the door opened again and Blackmore came in.

"How near are you ready to depart?" he asked Elliott with a worried frown.

"As soon as the boys, there, stoke their own boilers," Ben replied lightly. "Sure you can make it?"

"As sure as a man can be."

"I sure hope so, Ben. Guess you know by now that I'm pulling for you in this scrap. But I've got to hold you to your contract. To the hour and letter of it. Your friend Brandon has wired into the house, it seems, offering any quantity of veneer stuff up to seventy thousand at ten dollars less than your contract calls for. Here's a wire."

"—shaking a telegram—'Ordering me to hold you to your agreement and if you're late or short on scale to have Brandon lead tomorrow. It's out of my hands, you see.'"

Ben's mouth tightened.

"Well, it happens, we've ducked from under our verbal friend Brandon again. Yeah. We'll whisk-saw Mr. Nick Brandon!"

Blackmore grunted and unbuttoned his coat. He chuckled. He was glad. He was on Ben's side for certain, and as he lit his pipe and commenced to talk with an easy air in his manner, a triumphant sort of peace descended on the shanty.

But even as they visited, a shrouded figure, moving through the darkness with a slight limp, followed the float Owl stood up the long grade that climbed from the siding. From the crest of this grade the steel pitched sharply northward into the narrow valley of the river where alders and willows showed black, now, against the snow on either side of the stream.

On the trestle this figure stood still a long interval, listening for sounds in the cold quiet. Then he dropped down the bank of the stream to where the creek worked of the trestle stood, stooping footed beneath the mud and water. For many minutes he was there, grunting occasionally, and when he climbed the bank again he trailed something carefully behind him.

Across the bridge, now, he went, after more listening, and down again beneath the north end of the trestle. More grunting; pawings in the snow, hard grinding with a small steel bar. . . . And up again, trailing something carefully once more.

Next, the man lit a cigarette, shielded the flame of the match in cupped hands and after the tobacco was burning applied the fire to a pair of other objects held tightly between thumb and forefinger. . . . He let them go and a pair of greenish splinters began crawling across the trestle. . . . and the man was limping swiftly up the hill, over the crest, while the green splinters drew apart, one crossing the trestle toward its northern end, the other moving in the opposite direction.

It was twenty minutes later. Ben Elliott was pulling on his neckwear, preparatory to going out with the first three cars of logs, when he stopped suddenly, one arm in his sleeve, as a bolt shook the building, rattling dishes and causing the door of the range oven to drop open with a bang. None in the place spoke; they looked at each other, faces set in puzzlement. Again came a heavy jolt, a loud detonation, and a pen fell from his shelf with a crash. No word, still. Without a speaking they leaped for the doorway and emerged to see the crew splashing from the men's shanty to junk and listen.

"It's dynamite!" Bird-Eye Blaine crouched hastily as he ran out. "Dynamite for sure! Where, Benny boy?"

—looking earnestly into Elliott's face. "That's for us to find out," Ben answered gruffly and they followed him as he ran with long strides toward the direction from which the sound had come, down the track to where it curved and dipped to the trestle which spanned the river.

Minutes later they came up to him, the fastest of them, as he stood motionless on the bank of the river, looking at the mass of twisted railroad steel and ties that dangled from the swinging rails in rugged fringe; at the scattered remnants of crib work, at the piling standing splintered and awry and useless in the stream bed.

Ben Elliott's bridge was gone. His way in the siding with his veneer logs, on the delivery of which hung the fate of the operation, was blocked. No time remained to team them out, there was no other way to get them out except by steel. And his steel was broken, twisted, useless.

He turned to face them as they crowded up, swearing and exclaiming in excited voices.

"Yon, Houston!" he snapped to the camp boss. "Get those standards off the main line. Bird-Eye, start a fire here. You men—you three there—get a fire going on the other bank. You teensters, back to camp and dress your donkeys. Bring axes, peaveys, skidding equipment. Lively, now, everybody! A job of work coming up!"

Blackmore, whose wind was short, elbowed through the crowd, pointing heavily.

"Good G—d, Elliott! They've scotched you!"

Ben gave him a fleeting, scorching glance.

"Scotched, h—! They've only got me good and mad!"

And now began a scene the like of which had never been recorded in the Thiccup country.

Men were there in numbers where huge bonfires, constantly tended, the light should be steady, flared on the banks of the float Owl. Sawyers, cant-hook men, teensters, toiled, reduce the wreckage of the trestle, snaking it out of the way, working hastily, noisily, excitement evident in their movements and shouts. Others cut brush until the sloping river banks showed bare and dark.

Back in the woods old fires burned and rattled, swung his boom, lifted logs from their banks, tossed them through the air and dropped them into place on a flat air, three loaded, the car of logs and the jammer were moved until the boom of the loader overhung the gap where a trestle had been. Then blocks went into place to secure the wheels. Elliott gave the signal, the boom swung a half circle, hook men adjusted their tackle to a log on the single car; up it went, around and on over the river bank and then down.

Elliott was below there with his cant-hook men. They grabbed the first stick, wrestled it into place parallel with the current and others, with mauls and stakes, gave it a firm resting place on the bank. . . . Another log. . . . another and still more, until a crude foundation for trestle abutment had been made.

It was difficult work; dangerous work, too, in the bad light. Intense cold handicapped the men, also, but they worked harder than they ever had worked on that job.

Ben encouraged, he flattered, he cajoled and he drove those men as they never had been driven before. They moved on a run when going from place to place; they seemed to try to outdo one another when strength became essential. They were infected with Elliott's fire.

Standing on the bank within the circle of twilight Dawn McManus seemed to smudge close to Able Arncliffe, face pallid even under the ruddy glow of flames. Her eyes followed just one figure; that of Ben Elliott. Commanding, resourceful, a human dynamo, he was.

Shortly after midnight the supply train drove up from camp, the cook drew back blankets which had covered his burden, commenced putting generous pieces of steaming steak between slices of bread and the cook poured coffee from huge pots for the men who swarmed around the sleigh.

A team came creaking up from the siding, its sled laden with steel rails, fish plates, spikes and track laying tools.

Back to the decks in the woods went the locomotive; down it came again, bearing more logs. Those were let down to a pile which rose almost to the track level. When it was three feet higher nearly half the work would be finished.

Workers staggered through the snow, bearing a steel rail. It went into place, bearing more logs. Those were let down to a pile which rose almost to the track level. When it was three feet higher nearly half the work would be finished.

So when the locomotive, leaving steam from its old joints, lumbered down with its next burden, the loader was set out on this length of new track and began the task of filling in the fur side of the ravine, leaving a sinewy through which the waters of the stream gurgled and surged.

Blackmore joined Able and Dawn on the bank where the freight truck topped lights from the snow. This old justice turned an inquiring gaze on him and the buyer shrugged.

"Two o'clock," he muttered. "He's got less than six hours left to turn the trick."

"It doesn't seem humanly possible," Able said slowly.

"I'm beginning to think," Blackmore replied, "that the man isn't human. This thing would've stopped most men I know without a try. But not Elliott!"

Three o'clock, and the foundation on the south side of the river was in. Four, and the jammer was swinging logs rapidly into that gap. . . . Five, and the heads of men working dog-

gedly on the southern crib were up to the level of the old ties.

Dawn found them throwing the last load of logs into place and the pallid light of the early dawn revealed Elliott's face drawn and gaunt and colorless; his eyes burned brightly, strangely dark.

"His only chance is that the local'll be late," Blackmore muttered to Able. Six o'clock, and iron axes shaped the logs on which ties would rest, and up from the siding came a team at a trot, and behind it another. These were men from Thiccup who had heard of the work going on. They left their tackle and looked at the emergency and shook their heads in amazement. Things like that just didn't happen, they seemed to be thinking.

Then came a battered cutter, with old Tim Jeffers driving alone, to see what was to be seen.

"Heard the shots in town last night," he told Able. "Come morning I drove this way."

The old justice nodded grimly. "You guessed, then?"

"I'm split angrily. 'The job was getting too close to his mark to suit some folks, it seems.'"

Seven o'clock, and men staggered up the embankment bearing a rail.



Her Eyes Followed Just One Figure: That of Ben Elliott.

Five minutes later it rang and sang as the spike went home, and another, the last, was brought up.

The gap was bridged, the last spikes were going in; the particular job was done, but tension screwed up and up, as a fiddle string is tightened. . . . It was seven-thirty, and far off a locomotive rumbled.

"The local!" Blackmore gasped. "She's at Dixon. . . . In a half hour, now. H—! The boy's licked!"

A half hour! A half hour in which to move six standard cars laden with a heavy scale of saw logs over that grade! Two trips. Ben Elliott had estimated it would take. Two trips for the leading old locomotive to drag them the three miles to the siding and puff its way back and trundle the other three over the hill and down the slope. It was a half mile climb from river to summit with a better than four per cent grade. A good locomotive of even small tonnage might take them over at once; but not the old rule that stood sending his plume of smoke into the morning air up the track yonder. And if those logs were not put down for the train even now scrambling its way toward the siding, Ben Elliott was beaten.

He stretched, flung away his mind, saw the last nail tightened on the final fish plate and then, holding up both hands, face fixed toward the locomotive with the sound of rare waving around the bend and up the hill to the northward, he began to run.

Holding them there? When the trestle was ready? Men wondered why, audibly, excitedly, stirred from their weariness by this strange move. Instead of high-lifting them on, Elliott was holding them back!

"Come on; we'll drive it!" a teenster cried and his sled at once swarmed with men as his horses started toward camp and the train at a heavy gallop.

CHAPTER VII

The cars of veneer logs were coupled, their air hoses dangling, be-

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY Lesson

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Western-Sunday School

Lesson for March 10

PETER PREACHES TO GENTILES

LESSON TEXT—Acts 10:1-11:18. GOLDEN TEXT—For a truth I perceive God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him. Acts 10:34, 35.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Learns That God Loves Everybody. JUNCTURE TOPIC—Peter Learns Something New.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Gospel for All. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Overcoming Racial and National Prejudices.

The missionary program of the church, having broadened to include the Samaritans in Philip's preaching in Samaria, we see in this lesson the program still widening and embracing the Gentiles. Through the conversion of Cornelius, the middle wall of our 117th was broken down (Eph. 2:14).

1. The Man Cornelius (10:1, 2).

1. His official position (v. 1). He was a centurion, a Roman officer over a company of one hundred soldiers.

2. His character (v. 2). a. "A devout man, of a good name, one that feared God, gave alms liberally to the people, and prayed continually to God."

The Lord came to him in a vision, the change of the text is so good to the Gentiles as to be a masterpiece and joy.

2. Supernatural Preparation for the Transition of the Gospel to the Gentiles (10:9-16).

In order to bring the Gospel to the Gentiles, it was necessary that the Gentiles should be prepared to receive it.

1. Two visions were given (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

2. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

3. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

4. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

5. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

6. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

7. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

8. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

9. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

10. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

11. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

12. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

13. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

14. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

15. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

16. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

17. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

18. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

19. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

20. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

21. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

22. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

23. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

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42. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

43. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

44. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). a. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16). b. The vision of the man (v. 17-18).

45. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). a. The vision of the man (v. 17-18). b. The vision of the sheet (v. 9-16).

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Nothing Finer

Friendship is the highest degree of perfection in society.—Montaigne.

CONSTIPATION Can be Helped!

(Use what Doctors do)

Why do the bowels usually move regularly and thoroughly, long after a physician has given you treatment for constipation?

Because the doctor gives a liquid laxative that can always be taken in the right amount. You can gradually reduce the dose. *Reduced dosage is the secret of real and safe relief from constipation.*

Ask your doctor about this. Ask your druggist how popular liquid laxatives have become. The right liquid laxative gives the right kind of help, and the right amount of help. When the dose is repeated, instead of more each time, you take less. Until the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly without any help at all.

The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara, and these are natural laxatives that form no habit—even in children. Your druggist has it; ask for—

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN

Kindness Wins

A kindness is better than a hundred words.

CREOMULSION

Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund you money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.

COUGHS

MARRIED WOMEN, A. V. C. 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FEEL TIRED, ACHY—"ALL WORN OUT?"

Get Rid of Poisons That Make You Ill

IS a constant headache keeping you miserable? Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; attacks of dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen feet and ankles? Do you feel tired, nervous—all unstrung?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They help the kidneys cleanse the blood of health-destroying poisonous waste. Doan's Pills are used and recommended the world over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

Get Starling Radio Repeating, 444 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVE 100 Dimes A DAY

RAULD SADDLE, R. B. 2, Sharon, Pa.

NEW A YEAR GUARANTEED

Electric Sales, Route 7, Dayton, Ohio.

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new line of Ladies'
and Slippers.
wall paper for every
oll.
GOODS this month,
EEED, WE HAVE IT!
ardware. We have a
and Syracuse plow
tment Store
West Liberty, Ky.

Belief in "Black Magic" Not Confined to Jungle

Homer in ancient Greece wrote entertainingly of two witches in the Egean cemetery.

Pliny in ancient Rome wrote that laws were enacted against injury to crops by fascination.

There were the Dark Ages and "Black Magic."

Shakespeare wrote of Macbeth learning his fate from witches.

Time moved on. A new world was found. Then came Salem. And plots New England witch hunters read in Exodus "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

The "enlightened centuries" with science and education came on. In the distant jungles voodoo drums beat and blood was offered in sacrifice. This, men said, happened only in distant places. Men were advancing, leaving behind old superstitions and tommyrot.

But from Pottsville, Pa., came a story of old beliefs lingering. It is a link in witchcraft, evil eyes and practices ordained by "the evil forces."

The story is this: Nineteen years ago, Susan Mumme told her hus-

band she had a feeling he would not return from work. He never did. He was blown to bits in an explosion. The story grew into a superstition, and from that into a murder.

A "pumpkin ball"—used in shotguns for killing deer—crushed through a window and killed sixty-four-year-old Susan Mumme. A twenty-four-year-old taxi driver, Albert Shinsky, told police "I feel like a reform man because I've killed her. She had me hexed. She sent a black cat down from the skies."

Albert said a "pow-wow" doctor told him a charm which chased the cat away—the cat had been tearing at his side—but the "hex" lingered. So one night he took care of the "witch."

Mrs. Mumme had been ministering to a boarder when the shot crashed into the room, killing her. The boarder and Mrs. Mumme's daughter, Taveira, covered in a corner until daylight before calling police.

Thus in a manner of violence, indorsed through the ages, Shinsky

disposed of "a witch." It has happened before in our "enlightened" day.

Follow through the hills of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" sections, one comes upon the modern farms, but high on these farms are hung calumets, the pointed staves surrounded by circles, swastikas and other mystic signs decreed to ward off evil.

"Of course we don't believe in such signs," the farmers will say with an embarrassed snicker. "They're against the evil eye. The painters thought they would look nice."

Neison Reimeyer of York, Pa., "a witch doctor," was slain by three youths seeking a look of his hilt to ward a curse. Reimeyer was accused of putting a spell on the Hess family.

It would appear that a strong current of witch fear flows through those hills. Easterly mysticism, taught in the Middle Ages, has been handed down in old wives' tales. The tales and lore were transplanted to the York valley by the settlers who came in Revolutionary days.

Koss were hung on backs to stop nose bleed. Strings tied to the dead had their "powers" and hairs from the head of the witch were invaluable.

Witch doctors appeared to release those who were "hexed." The doctors worked without fee because there was a power and glory in it for them.

"The Long Lost Friend," a compendium of magic, is guarded still in many farmhouses. In the Pennsylvania hills you do not have to seek far for a witch doctor.

Mrs. Mumme's and Reimeyer's deaths are not the only ones. Verma Hiep, 21 years old, died at Allentown, Pa., of three poisons, given to her as a mystic potion. Irving Henry of York was shot by his wife. A witch doctor had told her that he had put "the evil eye" on her. Those things came to public attention.

And if such old beliefs and practices still seem to remote to Detroiters to be of this age, there was the unsolved murder in 1923 of Benny Evangelista, his wife and their four children in their home at 3387 St. Aubin avenue. His headless body was found in a chair of his office surrounded by the strange symbols of the cult he founded. The detectives, in their investigation, uncovered copies of "The Long Lost Friend" in several Detroit homes. They found Evangelista's own bible "The Hidden History of the World Discovered by Occult Science." Modern within modern times has had several cases of murders committed because the victim was accused of having "an evil eye," casting spells or weaving charms.

In Africa the tom-tom beat and the awful witch doctor rules the jungle tribe. In Haiti, in the dark of the moon, lambs and sometimes, it is said, humans are sacrificed in barbaric rites.

And in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and even closer, in Detroit, strange practices come to light. There persists in the between the man, called civilized, and the one termed savage.—James S. Pooler, in the Detroit Free Press.

A Friend

Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person; having neither to weigh thoughts nor to measure words, but pour them all right out just as they come chaff and grain together, knowing that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and with the breadth of kindness blow the rest away.—John Oliver Hobbes.

Discovery May Lead to Victory Over Cancer

The growth of the human testis, the chick in the egg, and the tadpole in the pond can all be represented by the same mathematical equation. Dr. Norman C. Wetzel, associate professor of pediatrics in Western Reserve University Medical School, told the National Academy of Sciences.

Proper interpretation of this mathematical equation of growth, Dr. Wetzel said, eventually might lead to conquest of cancer, since cancer was a growth problem—a situation in which body cells grew without restraint. The equation, which is what mathematicians call a second degree differential, represents the relation between heat production and growth, he added.

Four factors he listed, were involved in growth. One encourages growth, a second retards or inhibits growth, the third is the net external work of growth. He calls the fourth the "growth limit of growth."

In cancer, Dr. Wetzel said, it was evident that the factor which retarded growth was not operating. He urged that medical science embark on a study of the influence of various hormones, vitamins and the like, with a view to fitting them into their proper places in the equation of growth.—David Hertz, Scripps Howard Science Editor, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Ad.

One Point of View

When you work, you are a flute through whose heart the whispering of the hours turns to music. From "The Prophet," by Kahlil Gibran.

HARD WORK

Before a member of the race is as much as a white man, it is necessary to stay hard with all their might and all persons at all times. —W. E. B. DuBois

FEW RADIOS IN CHINA

Only 10,000 radios were sold in China last year, there are no more than 10,000 radios in all of China, which has a population of more than 400,000,000.



"SIMONIZ Made the Finish Last Longer!"

Simoniz your car. Then notice how much longer the finish lasts. Fifty or even a hundred thousand miles are nothing to a Simonized car. Simoniz protects the finish in all weather and makes it stay beautiful. So, always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car.



Try Faster Way to Relieve Your Colds

Medical Discovery Bringing Almost Instant Relief to Millions



1. Take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Make sure you get the BAYER Tablets you ask for.



2. Drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.



3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat soreness almost instantly.

REMEMBER DIRECTIONS

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them.

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, be sure that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve (disintegrate) almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a single, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets disintegrate with speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced on all sizes, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.



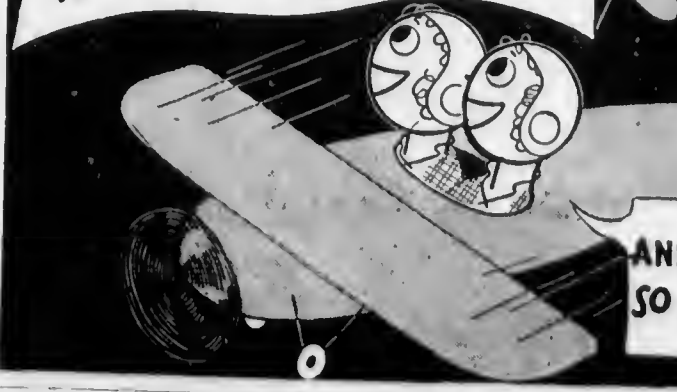
NOW 15¢
PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

For Itching Rashes Use Cuticura Ointment

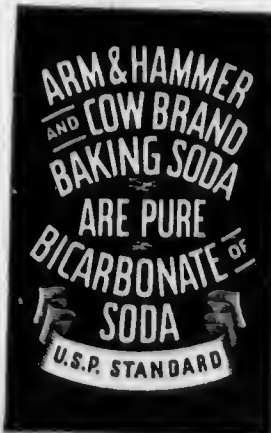
It soon brings relief and promotes healing. Because of its absolute purity and mildly antiseptic properties, it is unsurpassed in the treatment of rashes, red, rough skin, itching, burning feet, chafings, chappings, irritations, cuts and burns. No household should be without it.

Price 25c and 50c. Sold at all druggists.

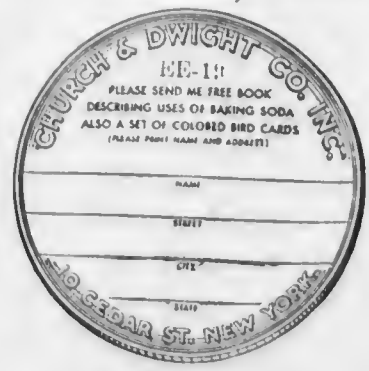
THE REGULAR PRICE OF CALUMET BAKING POWDER IS NOW ONLY 25¢ A POUND!



AND THE NEW CAN IS SO EASY TO OPEN!



When you are footsore a Baking Soda foot bath will soothe and refresh your weary feet . . . To cleanse the throat and remove accumulated mucus, gargle thoroughly with a solution of our Baking Soda, two teaspoonfuls to a glass of water . . . A product of eighty-eight years' experience, our pure Soda has many remedial uses . . . It is obtainable everywhere in convenient sealed containers for just a few cents. Mail the coupon today.



Business established in the year 1846

Along came Ruth



AROUND THE CORNER

COAL RUN

Mrs. Myrtle Hamilton, who had been in Ohio for some time, has returned home.

Bessie Hattlinger, southlaw of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Peltrey of this place, was taken sick last Sunday night and was taken to the hospital on Monday morning, where she died the next morning. Mr. Hattlinger had married Miss Laron Peltrey on Dec. 21, having a married life of two months and eight days. He was one of Pike county's most prominent young men.

Gov. Isaac Bramham was very badly hurt Wednesday in the mines at Big Laurel.

LICKING RIVER

March 4.—Mrs. J. H. Wells and Mrs. Mary Wells, called on Mrs. Ben Lewis on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Lewis is in very poor health.

J. L. May and Ray May, of Vienna, visited Uncle Lewis and family on Sunday last week.

Henry Wells visited relatives in West Liberty over the week end. Mrs. Frank Lewis and family were shopping at Woodson on Sunday last week.

Miss Pearl Barber of West Liberty spent the week end with her grand mother Mrs. Betty Carter and her mother Mrs. Pearl Lewis.

Mrs. Mary Wells called on Mrs. Martha Lewis, a Liberty Road Sunday School class of Liberty on Sunday last week.

Prayer service every Thursday night.

LIBERTY ROAD

March 4.—Mrs. Turner Brooks, and 27th son, of Barrowfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Wheeler. Mrs. Mildred Robinson of Bonn spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.

Clay Murphy of Bonn spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Henry and family.

Elizabeth Hain was at Twenty-six on Tuesday.

David Smith of Twenty-six visited at this community Sunday.

A. F. Henry, Clayton Henry, and Willie May visited Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hain on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Combs and Mr. and Mrs. Brock Combs are visiting in Louisville for a few days.

Shirley Egan of West Liberty is spending a few days with J. H. Egan and family.

While Carpenter of West Virginia passed thru this community Tuesday.

Mrs. Bessie Lewis of Indev was at office of Mrs. Sallie Evans and family on Monday.

FLAT WOODS

March 4.—C. C. May had a business trip to Licking River the first of the week.

John Kempkin left here for Middleburg on Friday.

Miss Clara Lee May of West Liberty is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Egan.

Robert Halsey spent the week end at Woodson and preached at Flat Woods on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cox had as their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Egan and daughters Ora Ann and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Finley Goss and daughter J. Alice. They were joined in matrimony by Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kempkin and daughter Norma, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson and daughters Edna and Nora and son Kenneth, and Miss Mamie Henry.

Don't forget to come to Sunday school and Bible class friends at 2 p.m. Our choir of Licking River was at home on business Wednesday.

Harold Henry and Arley and Victor Kempkin visited Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Hattlinger of Licking River, Saturday.

Victor Kempkin spent Sunday at home.

Raymond Delack of Good Ridge was the guest of Sherman Robinson and family Saturday.

Mrs. W. P. Henry has been on the sick list the past week or two, but is better.

If Kentucky has a few more special sessions of the legislature the people will have to resort to bus, laundry and meat pig feed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Manning spent Sunday at Centerville with Mr. and Mrs. Carby Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fugate and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Collinsworth and little son Billy May spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Egan, and enjoyed music on their new violin.

Charles Henry, Burton Fugate, and Elmer Collinsworth are spending a few days in Middletown and Dayton, Ohio, visiting friends and relatives.

UNCLE ZIP

NANNIE

March 4.—Judge and Mrs. Joe Ingram of Campton spent Sunday with Mr. Ingram's father and brother, J. W. and Dorcas Ingram, and family.

Mrs. J. H. Vroom and a Mr. Trimble of Lexington had business here on Friday.

Walter Back and Marion Rowland attended the basketball tournament at Fremontburg on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McNabb and little daughter, of Mt. Sterling, spent the week end with Mrs. McNabb's parents, here.

Mrs. Hattie Henry had a quilting Feb. 26. Present were Mrs. Sarah Perry, Mrs. Lela Jackson, Mrs. Jane Wilson, Mrs. Mangle Ingram, Mrs. Ruth Murphy, Mrs. Addie Cox, Mrs. Sylvia Cox, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, and Mrs. Nora Rowland. A nice dinner was served and all reported a nice time.

Mrs. Mangle Ingram spent Sunday with her son, Willard, and family, at Tully.

Misses Bessie Hill and Ruth Perry Anderson, of Ezel, spent Saturday afternoon with Sylvia Eastertling.

Born March 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Perry, a girl.

LOGVILLE

March 7.—The town of Logville is improving since Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Hamilton have put up a grocery store on Main street.

W. F. and R. H. Kennard have moved to help business matters of the town along by each building a new chicken house.

The broader house recently built to Nick Nickell is proving very successful. So far the Red Rock cockerels which he ordered are growing fine and never seemed to get cold in the winter time.

I guess the people of this vicinity must try to live otherwise than by depending on direct relief.

Miss Myrtle Chen, who is attending high school at Salyersville, received a hearty welcome at Sunday school Sunday morning, especially by the card class, of which she was formerly a member. She was accompanied by her sister, Easter, who has been employed for some time at the Blue hotel.

Mrs. Lydia D. Cull and daughters Joseph and Wilma Jean visited her sister Mrs. Nepp Nickell from Saturday to Monday, and while here held the Sunday school a pleasant visit.

The couple here were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Prater Brown, who died in the Paducah hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hopkins have moved to what is known as the White Kennard home on Prigley.

Seymour and Herbert Howard made a business trip to town last week.

ACENT BLINN

LENOX

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Holbrook and children visited Mrs. Holbrook's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, of Middlefork from Friday to Sunday.

Leonard Atkins and son Edward visited relatives at Morehead and Charfield the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Elliott, who had been living in Elliott county, recently moved to the property of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Haskie, here.

Mrs. Cliff Rosberry of Elliott county is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sam Elliott, of Straight Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jarrells of Elliott county have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Virgil Holbrook, here.

Church services were conducted here Sunday by Revs. Elza Ball and Elmer Atkins of Elliott county.

Harold McClain of Lebanon, Ohio visited relatives at West Liberty a few days last week.

Don McClain and Edna Trimble motored to Ohio on Tuesday seeking work.

People of this community are busy sowing tobacco beds and starting their spring farm work.

Born, March 3, to Mrs. Henry Lewis, a girl—Vada Blanch.

Mrs. Hugh Black and son Victor and family, of West Liberty, visited her daughter, Mrs. Curtis Elliott, here, from Saturday to Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Perry and little son James Randolph, of this place, were the Saturday night and Sunday guests of Mrs. Perry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Stacy, at West Liberty.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Holbrook and family and Mrs. Lizzie Alice Keston, of Lenox, were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Atkins.

Everett Day, Clyde Hamilton, Cecil Atkins, and Lenzie McClain attended church Sunday at Laurefork.

Clyde Hattlinger of the Morehead school visited his wife and children Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Atkins and family were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Atkins' sister, Mrs. Merle Conley, of Straight Creek.

Miss Gilliam Miller and her brother, of Redwine, were the Saturday night guests of their aunt, Mrs. Sam Elliott, of Straight Creek.

Emmit Spencer of Elliott county was in this section on Sunday.

GRASSY CREEK

March 4.—Will Taylor, who is employed at Frankfort, was a few days in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gevedon.

Miss Nancy Egan, who had been visiting relatives in Canada, has returned home.

Mrs. Lela Ashcraft is visiting her sister, Mrs. Leslie Gevedon, at Stacy Fork.

Miss Ruby Nickell, who had been visiting her sister at Stacy, has returned home.

Several persons from here attended the funeral of Laseur Gevedon, at Nickell, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gevedon of Nickell spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gevedon and attended church at Grassy Creek.

Misses Mary and Ora Taulbee, of Mt. Sterling, are visiting home folks, Chalmers Ferguson of Morehead, spent the week end with home folks.

REDWINE

Feb. 25.—James Gilliam of New comb spent a few days last week with his cousin, Mrs. Lando Hill.

Orville Adkins of Paducah visited his sister, Mrs. Everett Todd, last week.

Mrs. George Watson spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Watson. A. D. Watson went to Morehead and purchased a new truck.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Bowling and Mrs. Robert Bowling, of Wells Creek, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Todd.

The following persons from Wright attended church here Sunday: Misses Irene, Lela, Evelyn, Wells, Bonola, Morgan, Bernice, Blair, Irene, Taylor, and Joyce; and Anna Henry; Messrs. Herman, Brown, Golden, Lewis, Earl, Wilkins, Ray, Elmer, and Everett Barber.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely with 69 in attendance this last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Del Fauda, Hattie Adkins, and Elzie Ball, of Wells Creek, attended church here Sunday.

BLUE EYES

NICKELL

March 4.—The death angel came Friday morning into the home of Rev. J. F. Walter and carried his mother to rest. She was a patient sufferer, and often expressed her desire to pass on to meet loved ones gone before.

Funeral services were held at the home Sunday by Revs. Jack Horton and Jack Wheeler, and the body was laid to rest in the home cemetery, by the side of her husband, who preceded her in death some years ago. The large audience showed the respect in which she was held by relatives from a distance who were present in honor of her brother, George Wheeler, of Winchester; her daughter Myrtle and husband and four children, of Roda, Va.; and Bill Holaday, a brother of Mrs. J. F. Walter.

Ann Sarah Walter is still confined to her room and bed. She has had a severe case of influenza her other ailments.

David, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peyton, has whooping cough and pneumonia. His condition is very serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Castle visited his father, Jim Castle, who is very sick at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wheeler Ratliff.

Mort Wheeler and daughter Helen and Herbert Nickell attended the basketball game Saturday night at Frenchburg.

HOLLIDAY

Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lacy were visiting relatives here Saturday night. This was the first time they had been here since they married. A charivari party led by Frank Gullett, Robert Oney, Harrison Holliday, and about 21 other boys and girls had a real time ringing bells, beating pans and eating candy. The entire crowd wishes Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lacy a most prosperous married life.

Willie Holliday, who had been at Hazard for several years, has moved back to this place, and has bought the property of Anna Lykins and will move into the property on March 1. Anna Lykins is planning to move to Caney.

Another mountain boy of Kentucky has proved his genius as a worker of a puzzle of the jinx superstitions. Arnold Holliday of this place won the tenth place in the puzzle put out by the Cincinnati Post. They offered 23 prizes. This was the only winner who lived in a rural section, but a girl living in Covington won second prize. Somehow the Kentuckians are always in the race.

Ronald Dugas and Bernard Burton, of Harper, were at Lexington on business Saturday.

Infant Gullett of the CCC camp at Paducah was at home over the week end.

Love, success, and happiness in the Courier and its staff and its many readers.

Potash and Bromine Are

Plentiful in Dead Sea

Hebrew writers refer to the existence of brass and iron in Palestine but not to gold. "Dead Sea Fruit" is a proverbial saying, yet the Dead sea may prove to be the gold mine of this country, the National Geographic society reports.

During the ages the Jordan has been bringing down in its rushing waters, from the hot springs of Galilee, about 40,000 tons of potash annually, to be deposited in the sterile waters of this desolate sea whose surface lies 1,300 feet below mean sea level and whose maximum depth is still another 1,300 feet lower.

For centuries heavy evaporation during nine months of the year has carried away the surplus water, leaving behind quantities of potash and bromine, until the waters are so impregnated that practically no form of life can exist therein. Brine is pumped through a deep-sea pipe line to enormous evaporation pans, and a distillery plant is located at the northern end of the Salt sea.

Thus Palestine is placed in the foremost rank of potash and bromine-producing countries. Yearly production of potash will eventually reach 100,000 tons. The Dead sea is rich in bromine, and its use in chemical compounds and in the production of caustic soda is increasing.

Good luck to Courier readers.

JUST ME

PANAMA

Feb. 27.—Frank Ferguson and Ben Barker attended church at Salem on Monday night.

Misses Gertrude and Christine Ferguson, of Indev, spent Tuesday night with their cousins, Misses Ben and Treva Hance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Ferguson and daughters Frances and Oliver attended church at Casey Fork last week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Holliday of Stacy Fork were Friday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hance, and attended the baptizing at Grassy Creek.

Winford Perry of Nickell was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ben son Barker.

George Peyton and Marion Long attended church Sunday at Grassy Creek.

Several persons from here attended the burial of Laseur Gevedon at the Grassy Creek cemetery Thursday.

Miss Mary Carter of Grassy Creek attended church at Centerville on Sunday night.

Sam Hance and George Barker made a business trip to West Liberty on Monday.

A revival meeting is going on at Centerville.

Ben Egan and John Henry Barker were at West Liberty on business Wednesday.

JEPTHA

March 4.—Elder C. L. Williams has moved to Mrs. W. E. Holbrook's farm. Milt Sparks transacted business at Relief on Saturday, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Blanton on Saturday night.

Miss Essie Ferguson of Ashland was here the week end to see her four year old boy, W. J. Siddham Jr., and to visit her parents, Elder and Mrs. R. H. Ferguson.

Elder L. C. Peltrey, who recently entered the mercantile business, has built a new store.

Religious services will be held the third Saturday and Sunday in March at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Day.

Ben Bolen Jr. was at Hitchens on business last week.

Scrub Fowl Nests on Mound

The scrub fowl or jungle fowl of northern Australia found a huge nest-egg of sticks, sand, decaying leaves, etc., in which the eggs were deposited. A mound which has been in use for many seasons—annual renovations seem to be the rule—will measure more than 50 feet in circumference and 15 feet or more in height. The scrub turkey, ranging from Cape York to New South Wales, also raises a big mound of soil and forest debris, which may have a circumference of 20 feet to 30 feet. The lown and other mound builders have been termed "in-cubator birds."

Grasshopper Postage

Depredations of grasshoppers in 1925, which seriously threatened the food supply of Mexico was responsible for a special issue of postage stamps in that country. All letters were required to carry a special one-centavo stamp in addition to the regular postage. Money received from the sale of this stamp was turned over to a fund to combat the grasshoppers and locusts. Consequently this stamp became known to philatelists as the "grasshopper" stamp.—Patrolman Magazine.

Pernambuco Brazilian Venice

Pernambuco is called the Brazilian Venice because of its canals, deepened to obtain filler for low lands. The city is the easternmost in South America and the white-crested surf of the clear Atlantic never ceases beating upon its shores. In the old part of the city the streets are narrow and the houses tall, the idea being to obtain the maximum of shade.

Diseases of Indians

Indians have a peculiar susceptibility to tuberculosis, and the incidence of childhood cases is high compared to that of the white race. Trachoma, too, has for many years taken a heavy toll from the keen-eyed Indian race. Control of these diseases constitutes a major problem on Indian reservations.

MIMA

Feb. 28.—Mrs. Bertha Smith visited her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Jones, at Silverhill, Monday.

Mrs. Dicy Hill, aged about 80 years, is seriously ill.

Mrs. Mattie Cantrill of Duple spent Wednesday with Mrs. Myrtle Hill, here.

Born, Feb. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. James Conley, a boy.

Irwin Holbrook left Friday for Beaver Creek, where he will work all spring and summer.

Sewell and Thomas Rowland left here Friday for Ashland in search of work.

Mrs. Nettie C. Peltrey was at Winchester on business Saturday, and spent Saturday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mace Cantrill, of Long Branch.

Misses Nora and Dixie Williams visited last week their sister, Mrs. Verle Keston, of Moon.

Miss Grace Peltrey of Haine is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Barker, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Therman Hall were week end guests of Mrs. Ball's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith.

Good luck to Courier readers.

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Tony Adkins transacted business at West Liberty one day last week.

Elder W. J. Heculidner is teaching a singing school at Christian Union church at Keaton.

Elder R. H. Ferguson announces his regular appointment at Lacy Creek the second Saturday evening and Sunday in March, and a call meeting the third Saturday night and Sunday in March at the Haver Williams school house, near Logville.

Spring is sure coming. The days are getting longer. And if I stand the pressure I'll have to get stronger.

Resolutions during the winter. While the days were cool. Have completely absconded. And left me no good.

With the March wind blowing. The April sun shining. And the May corn hoeing. By June I'll be going.

Unless things change. I'm up against it, sure. Unless my appetite gets better. And I eat a little more. SLAB

666 COLD AND FEVER

LIQUID - TABLETS HEADACHES SALVE - NOSE DROPS in 30 minutes

Weak Women

Mrs. Lorraine Smith of 1165 S. 7th St., Louisville, Ky., said: "I was in a rundown condition some years ago—was terribly nervous and weak and had frequent headaches. I was not able to attend school. I used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I regained my normal weight and felt fine in every way." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00. All druggists.

Write Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

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